SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1854.

At the late Whig Convention at Syracuse a political zealot offered a resolution "taking radical ground against the fugitive slave law," but he was hissed down and obliged to withdraw his resolution. Served him right. He should move this way and help the little band of Southern malcontent Whigs who are trying to break up the national party to form a sectional one. To that sage and patriotic clique, however, we beg to commend a study of the fable of the fly on the coach wheel, and, after having digested the wisdom of that short lesson, to read and endeavor to imbibe the spirit of the following, almost as short, which has just met our eye:

"THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE WHIG PARTY." We hear a great deal in the Democratic papers of "the breaking up of the Whig party," the "disintegration of the Whig party," with similar expressions. Some of these papers write long homilies on the topic, which are designed to show, if any one has the patience to wade through the muddy swamp of their stupidity, that the Whigs are dead and buried, past the hope of resurrection, and that become obsolete. Let such prosy writers remember that "we bide our time." Our principles are as valuable as when heralded to battle by CLAY or supported by the thunders of Webster's eloquence. They have been defeated, but not annihilated. The encouragement of American industry and the support of American improvements will yet be the policy of the nation. They will yet float on the banners of a victorious party from the Capitol at Washington.

For a "dead and buried party" the Whigs have lately shown some most remarkable signs of vitality. There have been struggles lately that are marvellous, if they are the mere spasmodic actions of a galvanized body. They certainly show some indications of life and energy. We are afraid that the Democrats will see more of them before the autumn campaigns are over .- Conn. Courant.

OUR MINISTER AT MADRID.

Having copied into our journal a day or two ago the somewhat pithy remark of a New York Demoeratic paper on a letter addressed by Mr. Soule to a meeting of revolutionists in Madrid, it is due to our Minister that we copy the letter itself, especially as its length offers no impediment. It will therefore be found below. In placing this letter before our readers, however, we think it right to give also, as in harmony with our own sentiments, the comments of the able and discreet journal from which we copy it, as well as the remarks of the Paris writer who originally transmitted the letter to this country.

MR. SOULE AND THE SPANISH REVOLUTIONISTS. We copy below from the Courrier des Etats Unis the letter from Mr. Soule to the Committee of the Revolutionary Press in Madrid, which has been the subject of and I doubt whether many slaves would have been some severe comment in Europe, together with the remarks upon it of the correspondent of that journal. It is not to be supposed that the letter would have attracted have weakened the federal strength of slavery in any special attention had it been the production of a private citizen of the United States, but, as a communication from the official representative of our Government to a body of men assembled for the purpose of celebrating or of consummating the overthrow of the Government to which he was accredited and with which he had been in Wise's letter that there was nothing to hinder the daily correspondence, it was natural that it should be regarded as not in harmony with those ideas of decorum which might be supposed to be entertained even by a republican diplomatist in such a position. Aside from the want of harmony of the language of this letter with the official station of the writer, it exhibits an extravagance of exultation which the actual prospect of affairs could thereafter. Even after the adoption of the constihardly have justified, and which must have soon met with a painful reverse. The hope expressed of co-operation in the cause of revolution from other countries shows how imperfectly the writer was informed of the state of popular feeling throughout Europe.—Boston Daily Adv.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The only difficulty, which is a little serious, remaining to be smoothed down for the Spanish Government, now that it has got rid of the juntas, the clubs, and the Queen Dowager, is its differences with the Washington Cabinet. The message in which Mr. PIERCE had asked Congress for ten millions of dollars to provide for the threatening accidents of this dispute wounded very deeply the Spanish self-love, but it will undoubtedly soothed when it learns that Congress had not followed up this suggestion of the President of the Union. The monarchical party have criticised very severely the letter written by Mr. South to the committee of the banquet of the Spanish journalists on account of certain expres- and informed them that they were free, and offered to rig sions which are thought to be not enough guarded, on the part of the Republican diplomatist. I send you the authentic text of this document, which was intended to be read between the pears and cheese with the champagne wine. If there is a little Democratic froth upon it brought forward with this letter one still more gaseous, addressed to the Swiss Democrats, by Mr. SAUNDERS, ex-Consul General of the United States at London. The Belgian papers ought to know from experience that in free countries great phrases are not always great events. When the steam of a locomotive is let off it makes a great deal of noise, and is lost in smoke. This is a copy of-

MR. SOULE'S LETTER.

To the Committee of the Press Banquet of Madrid. GENTLEMEN: It is with regret that I find myself prevented by the extreme delicate state of my health from accepting the invitation with which you have henored me. If it had not been for that I pray you to believe I should gladly have taken part in the patriotic banquet destined to commemorate the invincible constancy which has recently decided a part of the Madrid press to pursue the attempt of endeavoring to unite in one bundle (faiscean) and to direct to one object the discordant elements of a party which has only to make itself heard in order to triumph over the ignoble despotism under which a policy as fastidious as it is abject holds down the rights of

thought and stifles its most legitimate aspirations. I have hailed with a religious contemplation, but with all the fervor of a holy enthusiasm, the success which has so worthily crowned such noble efforts, and it only remains to me to form wishes fer those who have done their part to push forward Spain in the glorious path which has just opened before her, continuing to be the indefatigable pioneers till they shall have entirely cleared it from the embarrassments which might obstruct the entrance to it, or even render the passage over it difficult.

Spain has only to consolidate pacifically, and in a few months, what persevering England could only conquer at the price of two revolutions, a war of twenty years, a despotism of twelve, a change of dynasty, and a century and a half of agitation and bitter contests.

Assist her, gentlemen, in this other attempt, more difficult even than was yours, and which, however, she must accomplish if she wishes to place her liberties, and with her liberties her glory and her future greatness, in safety from the surprises and the treasons which the satel-lites of tyranny and the cut-throats of power will not fail to attempt to carry out.

The heart of young America, do not doubt it, will leap with joy and exultation under the breath of the hot and perfumed breezes which the acclamations of liberated Spain send across the ocean. May I be permitted to say Spain send across the ocean. May 1 be permitted to say that mine is intoxicated with happiness in the hope that Europe, all torpid as she seems to be, will not allow to wither and die out those germs of regeneration which the sublime devotion of some of her sons has so miraculously caused to sprout.

Accept, gentlemen, the expression of my thanks and the assurance of the high esteem with which I am happy to call myself your sincere and true friend.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

As an incident which has caused as much merriment on one side as indignation on the other in our community, we give from one of our city Deforatie journals (the Globe) an account of the attempted Democratic meeting at Carusi's on Wednesday evening, presuming that the statement is substantially correct. It may have been an indiscretion or inalvertence to invite the presence at this meeting of citizens of all creeds and parties.

Our Democratic fellow-citizens held another meet ing on Friday evening. A sketch of its proceedings, by our own Reporter, will be found on a sucseeding page.

We had occasion a week or two ago to express leged case of the interruption of Senator DougLAS at Chicago, which, however, we have been glad to find was much exaggerated. We consider the course subsequently adopted at another meeting in Illinois much less exceptionable. At the town of Morris, in Grundy county, the Senator met his friends in public assembly and addressed them at large and uninterruptedly in defence of the Nebraska bill. After he had concluded and the meeting had adjourned, another meeting was forthwith organized by those opposed to the bill, and a series of excelevery principle under which they once rallied has lent resolutions unanimously adopted, the first of of the Senate and House, which gives the Whigs twentywhich, with the preamble, were as follows:

WHEREAS the unhappy differences existing between the Northern and Southern portions of the Union upon the tives known to have been chosen, one hundred and twen-subject of slavery had happily been adjusted to the satisty-six are Whigs, forty-cight Freesoilers, and fifty-one faction of both sections of the country, and of both the great political parties of the day, by the compromise of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, and that of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave Law; and whereas the country was enjoying quiet and repose from the agitation of this most exciting subject since the act of 1850, until the question was again precipitated upon the country by the introduction of the unexpected, mischievous, and un-called-for measure known as the Nebraska bill before the Congress of the United States at its last session: There-

Resolved, That we, the people of the county of Grundy, most unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly condemn the intro-duction of that measure as a breach of the compact between the South and the North upon the question of slavery, as a repudiation of the principles of the platforms of both the great political parties of the day, as one which has again disturbed the quiet, peace, and harmony of the country, and has called again into action the elements of discord and disunion between us and our Southern brethren, and as one calculated to jeopard the future existence of this country as a free republic.

Hon. HENRY A. WISE, in a long letter in reply to one from a Northern Clergyman, reviews the whole question of African slavery and its effects upon the South. He thinks it was a great mistake not to have made California a Slave State, and that a glorious opportunity was lost of ridding Virginia, North Carolina, and other slave States of slavery. He thinks the mines might have been worked advantageously by slave labor. He says that to have allowed the gold mines of California "to be worked by slaves would have produced a marked revolution. Every cornfield in Virginia and North Carolina, in Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee; and Kentucky, would have been emptied of black laborers, left to work the cotton and sugar estates of the other Southern plantations." And this, he says, would slaves taken to California. He discusses the whole subject with characteristic fervor and eloquence. The Buffalo Advertiser remarks on this part of Mr. Southern planters from making California a slave State if they had chosen to do so, as there was thither. The gold was discovered in 1848, and the State Government was not formed until two years tution prohibiting slavery slaves were taken to

esting story: "These slaves were taken out to California by their mines, where they labored faithfully, the proceeds of | tion to the Constitution and the Union: their labor rendering the owner wealthy. When they returned to San Francisco the owner addressed them, even them out in fine style and give each of them a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start fair in the world for had all been looking forward with great glee to a return it is not worth the noise which the Emancipation and the to the 'old plantation' and the 'old folks at home,' Belgian Independent have made about it. They have and so back they came; and by this time perhaps they are astonishing the young darkies who have never left home with the wondrous incidents which befell them in the land of gold, and gratifying them with a sight of the monkeys, paroquets, &c. which they picked up on the Isthmus of Nicaragua."

mines. It is but a few months since a steamship

from San Juan to New Orleans carried up twelve or

fifteen slaves, together with their master, on their

return from California to Georgia, and the Adver-

tiser adds to this circumstance the following inter-

THE INDIANS.

The condition of the Ottoe and Missouri Indians is indeed deplorable at the present time. Government having neglected to comply with treaty stipulations, those tribes are suffering from the gnawings of hunger and have commenced ravaging the gardens and plundering the whites sojourning in Nebraska of every thing they can put their hands upon. The whites over there have all mplied with the demand first made by the Indians, and have each paid over ten dollars, which was to secure them from molestation. The Indians, when upbraided for their breach of faith, state that their Great Father has broken his pledge to them, and they are compelled by hunger to break their faith with the emigrants.

[Fremont County (Iowa) Gazette. The policy that our Government is at present pursuing oward the Indian tribes must inevitably lead to some remendous outbreak, of which murder and rapine will be the prominent features. Hemmed in as these people are by the white population, with their hunting grounds broken up. pressed for food, and goaded by the repetition of wrongs, these children of the desort, imprired with the fury of desperation, will turn on their oppressors, and, although they may perish in the struggle, will

leave but few living foes to glory in their fall. The people of the United States have had sufficient warning of the dangers with which the whole Western frontier is threatened, and unless Congress meets the occasion by prompt, efficient, and enlightened legislation, the responsibility for the blood of those who will fall victims to the violence of Indian warfare in that quarter will rest on the heads of those whose duty it is to avert this approaching calamity. May we not hope that Congress will devote sufficient time to mature some plan by which the peace of the Western frontier can be preserved, and at the same time these tribes be saved from utter extermination? Let some one, thoroughly imbued with the enthusiasm that the importance of the subject ought to arouse, take hold of this subject and carry it successfully through Congress, and he will thus build up for himself s more enduring fame than that of all the political trick-

sters of the present day combined .- Louisville Journal. Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia, had his pocket picked \$800 at the New York Theatre on Monday evening, the opening night. Upon discovering his loss he went to the police office to enter a complaint, and the money was found upon a person, who had already been arrested on suspicion, named George Williams. POLITICAL ITEMS.

Amidst the multitude of Convention nominations which are now taking place in New York for the approaching elections, we must single out for espe-cial remark and satisfaction the unanimous nomination for re-election to Congress of that able and true Whig and eminently valuable Representative, SOLOMON G. HAVEN. The choice of the Convention was not subjected to a vote; it was made by acela-

MAINE. - The vote for Governor of Maine, which is the only matter of interest now, as the result with regard to the Legislature and members of Congress have become "fixed facts," has become so close as to be rather interesting. The Portland Advertiser has returns from eleven additional plantations, principally in the Aroostook region, which give for Reed 354, Parris 372, Morrill 58, and our disapproval of this sort of injustice in the al- Cary 70. Mr. Morrill's majority in 365 cities, towns, and plantations is 359, which is rather a close fit. If he fails of an election by the people he will no doubt be chosen by the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The Democrats in Boston held their primary meetings on Monday evening and elected delegates to their State Convention, which is to be held at Lowell on the 26th. Resolutions approving of the Administration and its measures were adopted in a majority of the Wards, while in others, according to the Times, (a Democratic paper,) such a harmonious spirit prevailed that resolves approving the policy of the General Government were not deemed necessary !

VERMONT .- The Vermont Journal has a classification one Senators, the Freesoiles seven, and the Democrats two. Of the two hundred and twenty-five Representaty-six are Whigs, forty-eight Freesoilers, and fifty-one Democrats. The Montpelier Patriot, a Democratic paper, is crowing over this result, and was cited by the "Union" of yesterday to show how much better the Democrats have done in Vermont now than at previous elections. We ought not to complain of this, and we trust that our Democratic friends will have abundant opportunity for the exercise of this temper. This is the first instance in which we have noticed their congratulations over the defeat of their candidate. It shows a gratifying era of good feeling. All parties are satisfied. The Democrats of this State, be it remembered, did not endorse the Nebraska act. Their Convention was silent upon that question.

NEW YORK .- The Rome Sentinel, (one of the organs of the "Softs" of New York,) being unable or disinclined to interpret the Nebraska resolve of the Soft Convention, calls on the Democratic and Whig press to give it a judicial construction. The Albany Atlas unites in this appeal. To which the Argus (Hardshell) replies that if the papers named will state how they read it, or how it ought to be read-backwards or forwards or sidewise-it is prepared to adopt their readings, "having in vain endeavored to make fish or frog of it."

New Jersey .- The Democratic Convention of the first district of New Jersey nominated on Thursday Thomas W. MULFORD, of Camden county, for Congress. A resolution requiring the candidates to be pledged against Know Nothingism was laid on the table by a majority of

OHIO. - The Hon. DAVID T. DISNEY, the present Democratic member of Congress for the first Congressional district, (being part of Hamilton county and city of Cincinnati,) has not been nominated for re-election. The preliminary election resulted, for George H. Pendleton 1,596 and David T. Disney 1,266. There appears to have been great irregularity in the Thirteenth Ward, and a heavy if not fraudulent vote thrown. Had the ward been thrown out, Disney's majority would have been 32. But the result was affirmed by the County Convention and George H. Pendleron nominated. For the second the Union, and led to the emancipation of the district William S. Groesbeck was put in nomination Both the districts stand a good chance of being carried by the Whigs at the October election.

Iowa .- The official canvass of the late votes for two Representatives in Congress from Iowa is reported as follows: First district-Clarke, Whig, 11.042; Hall, Dem., 11,219; second district-Thorington, Whig, 11,424; Hempstead, Dem., 9,872. From this it appears that Aunothing to prevent them from taking their slaves gustus Hall (Dem.) is chosen in the first district by a majority of 177 votes. Some of the Western papers state that this result is produced by the rejection of the returns of three counties. If this be true, Mr. CLARKE will no doubt contest the seat. It will be remembered that the Whigs lost one member of the State Senate by a like California and worked with great profit in the decision of judges, throwing out the returns from

NEW WHIG PAPER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

We have received the first number of a new paper at San Francisco, with the title of the "Journal of Commerce," edited by E. J. C. REWEN, Esq. The editor writes in a buoyant hopeful spirit. We make a few exmaster in the spring of 1850, and as soon as practicable | tracts to show that the Whigs of the Pacific are animated

"There are those who with oracular assumption have declared the Whig party extinct. With mock solemnity they have pictured it in the cerements of death have gravely performed its funeral obsequies, and consigned it to the temb of 'damned oblivion.' The mighty Samson though he has slept, has not been shorn of his strength, himself. Without a single exception they refused. They and well may the exulting Philistines tremble when the giant awakes and resumes the fierceness of ancient an-

The Whig party is not dead. It lives in the glorious memories and associations of the past. It lives in the beneficial operations of those great systems of governmental policy which have elevated our country to the summit of present greatness and prosperity. It lives in the immortal memories of intellectual supremacy which hallow to the recollection the 'god-like' WEBSTER and consecrate to history the name of the illustrious CLAY. It lives in the illuminated records of those majestic triumphs by which the country has been rescued from the humiliating thrall of unholy dominion. It lives in the midst of the multitudinous masses of thirty-one sovereign Commonwealths, jealous of constitutional guarantees and hopeful of the preservation of that hallowed instrument from the desecrating innovations of political empiricism."

"We care not what brand of reproach may be im printed on the measures of the past, it cannot attach to the principles which are the basis of our organization, and which separate us now, and will forever divide us, from the party of the opposition. You may destroy, we repeat, at one fell blow the systems of governmental policy we cherish, but the ensign that floats above us will continue to bear the ensign of our PRINCIPLES-Obedience to Law, Fidelity to the Constitution, and Devotion to the American Union. These are the distinguishing features of our faith, and beneath the banner on which they are emblazoned we are willing to fight forever.'

WOOL-GROWING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston Mercury says that the experiment of rearing fine breeds of sheep for wool in the upper part of South Carolina promises to be completely accessful. Mr. J. D. WAGENER, the Hon. R. F. SIMPSON, and other gentlemen in Pickens have engaged in it, and they seem to have established the facts that sheep flourish in that region remarkably well, that they can be raised at trifling cost compared with that of the wool-growing regions of the North, and that the quality of the wool of the choice European breeds does not degenerate. Mr. Wagener has taken in active part in this enterprise, and has imported a stock of the famous Saxon sheep, which is found to thrive well in Pickens. Specimens of wool of his raising were transmitted to one of the largest manufacturers of New England, who pronounced a most favor able judgment of them and rated them at the top of the market. The Mircury attaches no slight importance to the introduction of wool-growing in the upper districts, which, properly followed up, will prove a source of wealth to that pirt of the State.

The Richmon Enquirer announces that Mr. WILLIAM W. DUNNAVANT has purchased the interest of the late Thomas Ritchi, jr. in the Euquirer establishment, and that the paper ill henceforth be published in the name of "RITCHIE, EYOR & DUNNAVANT." The new member of the firm he for many years been connected with the management of the business affairs of the office.

CAPT. GIBSON'S CASE.

A friend has sent us from Europe the annexed ranslation of an article in the Echo Universel of the Hague, the only paper in Holland published in the French language. We are sorry to learn that the Dutch Government manifests no disposition to repair the injuries inflicted on Capt. Gibson by their Indian Batavian authorities. It is stated that the Governor General of Dutch India took an unfair advantage of certain papers of Capt. GIBSON which fell into his hands, but that Capt. G. is unwilling to imitate that example by availing himself of the important documents which were by mistake placed in his possession: he thinks his case strong enough without any such resort. He supposed the locuments had been advisedly transmitted to him, and he made the disposition of them as mentioned.

FROM L'ECHO UNIVERSEL, (THE HAGUE,) AUGUST 22, 1854. Some statements having appeared in certain journals (Dutch) in relation to the sojourn of the American Capt. libson in the Netherlands, we believe it is in our power to complete or rather to rectify those statements by some additional particulars, which ought to be unquestioned i view of the source from whence they emanate. It is known that Mr. Gibson was declared guilty of high treason by a tribunal in Dutch India, in consequence of cer-tain relations with the Sultan of Jambee, a prince of the Island of Sumatra, and condemned to twelve years' im-

During his preliminary incarceration (and a few days previous to the time fixed for the carrying of his sentence nto execution) he succeeded in escaping, disguised as a Dutch officer; a ship received him on board, and after a time he returned to his compatriots of South Carolina. The American press was filled with the account of his adventures, and even meetings were held to hear from his own mouth some account of his voyages in the Indian Archipelago, and from all parties there arose a general demand for a "redress of his wrongs." In the month of June last the Washington press promulgated some of the particulars of a correspondence between the Federal Government and that of the Netherlands; and this anmerous meeting that had taken place, (at Pendleton, S. C.) which, after listening with eager attention to a discourse delivered by Mr. Gibson, voted unanimously a series of resolutions strongly sustaining his reclamation for damages through the General Government, and expressing at the same time "the most energetic indigna-tion that dishonor should have been cast upon the American flag in the person of a South Carolinian.

Four weeks had barely elapsed since the time of that meeting when Capt. Gibson arrived at the Hague as special agent of his Government, and bearing despatches from the Cabinet at Washington to the United States Chargé d'Affaires. Mr. Belmont immediately demanded of this Government one hundred thousand dollars (250,000 florins) to be paid to Mr. Gibson; and, furthermore, the restitution of certain private articles, documents, and so forth, which had been voluntarily given up by the American Captain to the authorities at Batavia. Mr. Belmont laid additional stress upon his demand in view of the fact that the judiciary is not independent in Netherlands India, as the Government can dismiss or change the judges at pleasure; also, viewing the proceedings of the case, it was evident that the Court at Batavia had been strongly influenced by the Executive; and, furthermore, that Mr. Gibson had constantly denied, and continues to deny, that he was the author of the document upon which the charge against him was founded, this document being letter written in the high Malay and in Arabic charac ters, which Mr. Gibson affirms not to have known at the time of the date of the letter, nor did he order it to be

This Government, through Mr. Van Hall, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, opposed the demand for indemnity, but expressed a willingness to restore the papers and personal property of Mr. Gibson. He received in consequence, through the channel of the American Legation, package of papers; but, instead of his own private docomments, the package contained all the original pieces connected with his case, including the famous "treasonable letter" upon which the charge was founded; also, reports marked secret and confidential, and addressed by different functionaries in the East to the chief authorities at Batavia, and some by the latter to the Home

It appears that the Minister of the Colonies had sent to his colleague of the Foreign Office the complete dossier of the affair, in order that he might fully inform himself of the matter, so as to combat the pretensions of the American Chargé d'Affaires, and that Mr. Van Hall had sent off by some unaccountable oversight all those documents without opening the package which contained them. As soon as cognizant of this foolish mistake, haste was made to recover the important documents sent to Mr. Belmont. This gentleman stated that he had transmitted them to Mr. Gibson, who, on his part, asserts that they are no longer in his possession, he having regarded their receipt as an evidence of the desire of the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs to render him justice; and consequently he (Gibson) had sent them home to his Government, as being incontrovertible evidence of the justice of his claim and of the system of espionage to which he had been subjected in the East.

of our Cabinet to grant the indemnity to the knowledge of his Government, asking for further instructions, and insisting upon being authorized to demand his passports if our Government should persist in its refusal. forwarding these despatches the American Chargé left for France, and it has been decided that during his absence Mr. Gibson should remain at Brussels or some ther city on the continent

We confine ourselves to this simple statement of facts, and abstain at present from any comment, for the same reason which induced us not to reveal what we have done after their arrival in San Francisco started for the gold by the proper impulses and exhibit an unflagging devo- until the appearance of erroneous and incomplete versions of the matter.

We give below the translation of a second article respecting the case of Captain Gibson from the same paper, Echo Universel. The article states some things which it appears to us must be erroneous. Mr. Mann, though Assistant Secretary of State, would hardly have any right abroad to instruct Mr. BELMONT in his duties as a Minister of the United States, and we apprehend that he is too circumspect a person to have attempted any thing of the kind, beyond perhaps requesting him to make a visit to Paris, if convenient, a journey by railroad of only a few hours. The statement about two ships of Com. PERRY's squadron is doubtless also an error. We give the article simply to show the importance attached to the case at present in Holland :

FROM L'ECHO UNIVERSEL (THE HAGUE) OF AUGUST 30. The affair of Capt. Gibson, far from subsiding, appears, on the contrary, to have entered a phase of a more seriou haracter. This we are led to infer at least from recent facts that have come to our knowledge, and which, in the present state of the question, we do not believe that we ought to withhold from the public.

The American Government would appear to occupy itself in an especial manner with the claim of Mr. Gibson. A few days ago Mr. A. Dudley Mann, Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, arrived at Paris, and was about to proceed directly for the Hague; but, upon further reflection, he has decided, instead of coming himself. to send a telegraphic communication to Mr. Belmont, requesting him to proceed to France in order to receive new instructions. We are furthermore assured that Mr. Mann is not satisfied with the manner in which. Mr. Belmont has managed the case, and that he blames him for not having observed more explicitly the positive instructions of the State Department that he should demand "a full and speedy indemnity for the outrages committed by the authorities of Netherlands India.'

That is the language, we are assured, of the American Government, which will not confine itself to mere words, an order having been sent to the East Indies to the efect that two of the vessels of Com. Perry's squadron structions from the Navy Department at Washington.

From the 2d to the 13th of September the Mayor of Saannah received contributions to the amount of more than \$20,000 for the relief of the sufferers from sickness in

About forty children, boys and girls, started from New fork on Wednesday afternoon to find homes in the West. They are sent out by the Children's Aid Society in charge of Mr. E. P. SMITH. Most of them are orphans gathered out of the streets.

MARYLAND COAL TRADE .- The amount of coal sent rom Cumberland to market during the week ending Saturday, September 16, was 13,358.08 tons. Since January 1st the amount shipped is 444,350.06, of which 235,129.07 tons were transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and 109,220.19 descended the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Colonel Hoffman has been ordered to the command of Fort Laramie. His force, if detached from the regular army in this quarter, must be very limited. Nothing nore can be done on their arrival than to keep the Indians in subjection. All expedition, we presume, will be used in getting them on the march for Fort Laramie. [St. Louis Republican.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854. Judge John Purviance, one amongst our most venerable and respected citizens, died this morning at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He presided as Judge of Baltimore County Court, embracing one of the judicial districts of Maryland, for nearly thirty years, and filled the office until removed some two years ago by the new constitution. A pure and unsullied life is his highest culogy. Upon the announcement of his death in all the

est member. He died from the natural infirmities of age. A despatch at hand announces that the Canadian Parliament has ratified the reciprocity treaty. It is hoped other legislative bodies will be prompt in similar action upon the matter, as its final adjustment will have a very alutary effect in reducing the price of fuel, especially coal, which is at present so dear as to be almost beyond city, which, being on a high range of country, has althe reach of consumers, particularly the poorer classes.

DEATH OF JOHN W. TAYLOR.

We record in our paper to-day the death of the Hon. OHN W. TAYLOR, for many years a leading and prominent statesman of New York.

Mr. Taylor was born in Saratoga county in 1784. His ather was a zealous actor in the scenes of the Revolution, and the son partook of the spirit of patriotism and ove of liberty which distinguished the heroes of that of the Legislature of New York, and while thus a member was elected to Congress, and was continued a member of the House of Representatives for many successive years, during an important period of which (when the Missouri question was under discussion) he was Speaker of that body.

Mr. Taylor was an admirable presiding officer, ever alm and collected. Mr. Clay, in his speech on the Compromise of 1850, spoke of him "as a Speaker of imperturbable gravity." The effective and impetuous Clay could not disturb him. Mr. Taylor was an excellent parliamentary tactician and wielded great influence in the

During the campaign of 1840 Mr. Taylor was an active participant, and presided at the memorable Saratoga Convention, at which Mr. Webster made one of the most able and eloquent speeches of his life.

In 1841 he was a member of the Senate of New York and in November of that year was attacked by paralysis, from the effects of which he never recovered.

In September, 1843, Mr. Taylor removed to Cleveland, and has resided with his son-in-law, Mr. AV. D. Beattie, where the evening of his life has been made pleasant as possible by every kindness and attention.

Although enfeebled in body Mr. Taylor retained his mental powers, and no one felt a deeper interest in the exciting questions of the day. His mind was a storehouse of facts, and until within a few weeks his memory was retentive of all the exciting and important scenes through which he had passed .- Cleveland Herald,

The St. Louis Republican contains the annexed list of emovals and appointments of Postmasters in Illinois : FREDERICK M. MEAD, appointed Postmaster at Union, place of C. D. Cannon, removed.

James W. Marlow, Postmaster at Crystal Lake, in lace of William Jackman, removed.

Marcus B. Burdick, Postmaster at Belden, in place of

Daniel Wayne.
SAMUEL B. GROAT, Postmaster at Huntley Grove, in

dace of B. Bunn, jr.

JACOB W. BREWSTER, Mail Agent on the Chicago and Jalena Railroad, in place of Jonathan Kimball, removed.

NEW ORLEANS RIOTS .- It does not appear that there was a renewal of the mob spirit at New Orleans on Frilay night last, such as the Telegraphic reports indicated. The outrages of that night were sufficiently atrocious, it is true, but they seem to have been the stealthy acts o only a small party of desperadoes. They are thus reorded in the "Picayune" of Saturday, the 16th:

"Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, as Mr. Cooper, member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, was sitng on the balcony of his house, in Suzette street, in comany with his wife, and Mr. Adams and his wife, a party f men came along, and, without a word being spoken, one of them fired a pistol into the balcony, the ball strikover Mr. Cooper, who was sitting next to her. This gentleman immediately gave the alarm, and cried 'watch!' ng the watchman and passing him. Before the thing could be explained the murderous scoundrels had passed out of sight.

"The outrages of the night did not stop here. Sergeant Thomas, of the first district police, reports that at 10 o'clock he found a man named Michael Hyde, at the corner of Magazine and Girod streets, with a terrible ash in the abdomen, inflicted by some parties unknown. thout the same time a man named Downey was found on the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Girod streets badly cut in the head and stabbed in the right side of the abdomen. These men were doubtless assaulted by the same party Both were sent to the Charity Hospital.

WILLIAM G. THOMAS, Esq. was nominated by a Democratic Convention, on Thursday evening last, for the office of Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

ARREST OF A POSTMASTER.-The Albany Argus of

Tuesday has the following: "N. C. NELSON, postmaster at Keesville, Essex county, was arrested on Monday by Mr. North, special agent of the Post Office Department, charged with robbing the mails. Nelson was taken to Troy, where an examination before United States Commissioner Beech was to have taken place at 7 o'clock last evening. Nelson is editor of the Administration organ at Keesville, and was a delegate to the Soft Convention from Essex county."

The Troy Budget of Monday afternoon says that Mr. North is in the possession of such facts as to leave little doubt of Mr. Nelson's guilt. The clerks in the office were also arrested.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY IN AUGUSTA, (GEO.)-The Auusta Constitutionalist states that the rumor that deprelations had been committed on the Post Office at that slace, amounting to from twenty-five thousand to one undred thousand dollars, is a grave exaggeration. Twelve or thirteen thousand dollars will cover the amount, and nearly all of it was recovered from the negro boy who confessed that he committed the depredaions. Not the slightest suspicion attached to those connected with the office.

A "Magic Doctor."-A German doctor named John FREY was arrested in Sussex county (N. J.) a few days since on a charge of obtaining money under false pre-tences. From the evidence it appeared that he had been doing a lucrative business in the magic medicine line. In one case he attempted to cure a sick child by adminstering gingerbread upon which cabalistic characters had been scratched with a pin. He had also attempted to cure a man by feeding him with pellets of paper upon which words had been written. The prisoner was not convicted for want of sufficient evidence, but after his lismissal he was attacked and severely beaten by several of those whom he had victimized.

LAGER BEER BILL VETOED .- Gov. BIGLER, of Pennsylrania, has vetoed the lager beer bill passed by the last Legislature of Pennsylvania. This bill provided that ager beer sellers should obtain their licenses from the courts, in the same manner and under the same regulaions that hotel-keepers are obliged to do.

Fine in Boston .- The Somerset, a new ship of two housand tons, on the stocks at the shippard of James M. Hood, at Boston, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night, with the dwelling-house of Mr. Hood. Loss \$60,000.

HEAVY Loss .- An enormous locomotive, with six fiveet drivers and weighing thirty tons, intended for the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, while being transferred from a vessel to a canal boat in the James river, at Richmond, on Monday, the 10th instant, fell from the timbers used to sustain it and sunk to the bottom, carrying the boat with it. The cost of it was over \$90,000.

NEW YORK RACES. - The race over the National Course t New York on Wednesday last was for \$1,000, two mile heats. Wild Irishman was victor in both heats, ing Berry and Garrett Davis in the first heat and Maid of Orieans and Red Eye in the second. He is at the present time probably the fastest horse on the turf at mile or two mile heats. Time 3.47, 3.44. The trotting match for \$2,000 over the Union Course was won by Frank Forrester, beating Joe Huested. Time 2.44, 2.44, 2.43.

Fifteen of the largest business houses, situated on one the principal squares of Columbus, Mississippi, were destroyed by fire on the 7th instant, together with the post office and most of its contents.

Telegraphic Correspondence.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) SEPT. 21 .- The yellow fever is inreasing in virulence at Savannah, Charleston, and Augusta, to an extent unparalleled in the history of those cities. Two-thirds of the dwellings are abandoned by the whites, who have fled from the pestilence, and left in charge of their servants, the colored population being courts to-day appropriate resolutions were passed and generally exempt from its ravages. All business is susculogies pronounced by the most distinguished members pended. But few stores other than those of apothecaries of the Baltimore bar, of which the deceased was the old- are open, and an air of utter desolation is represented as prevailing every where.

Augusta has usually been exempt from the visitation of the yellow fever, and its appearance in that city has created the greatest excitement. Even the operators have abandoned the telegraph office, and we can obtain no information but what is to be gathered from frightened citizens, many of whom have made their way to this ways been exempt from the pestilence. The neighboring villages are said to be overrun, and, although we have nothing definite, the disease is said to be prevailing to an alarming extent.

At Charleston the fever is also increasing. The numper of deaths there on Tuesday were twenty-seven, and it is rumored that a still larger number died yesterday.

At Savannah there were yesterday twenty-eight deaths by the fever, which, when it is taken into that the white population does not exceed sixteen hua-

dred persons, is a mortality almost unparalleled.

The death of Bishop Gartland, at Savannah, who had love of liberty which distinguished the heroes of that day. Mr T. was a law student of the late Abraham Van Vechen, of Albany. In 1811 he was elected a member of the Legislature of New York, and while thus a member are throughout this section of country. He was the first Bishop of Savannah. Dr. James M. Gordon has also been snatched from that afflicted people in the midst of his humane efforts to alleviate the general distress.

Canadian Ratification of the Treaty. BOSTON, SEPT. 22 .- A Quebec despatch says that the eciprocity Treaty was confirmed by the Provisional Parliament on Wednesday. SIDNEY WEBSTER was on the floor when the vote was taken. The Ohio River.

WHEELING, SEPTEMBER 21 .- There are eighteen inches of water in the river and stationary, with no prospect for an immediate rise. The weather is cool. Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 22.—The advices by the steamer Arabia have had no special effect on breadstuffs. The stock of flour on hand continues very small, and the re-ceipts are unusually light. Sales to-day of a few hundred barrels Howard street at \$8; City Mills held at \$7.50. There is no shipping demand. Rye flour, \$7.75; corn meal, \$4 a \$4.37. Wheat is a shade firmer to-day, but no change in prices: sales of white at \$1.65 a \$1.75, red \$1.50a \$1.60; corn, white 78 a 80 cents, yellow 78 a 82; oats, 49 a 53; rye, Maryland, 110 per bushel; cloverseed, \$7 a \$7.12 per bushel; timothy, \$3 a \$3.50. Provisions are firm at previous prices, and groceries steady. Whiskey, in hogsheads 40, in barrels 41.

The tobacco market is less active, but holders are firm. I note sales in all of some 600 hhds. Maryland and Ohio at last week's prices. There is a good shipment inquiry. Inspections for the week 1,024 hhds, in all New York Market.

New York, Sept. 22.—Flour is unsettled, with sales of Obio at \$8.624 a \$8.75. Southern flour has further declined 25 cents per barrel, with sales at \$8,50 a \$8.75. Wheat is a trifle lower, with sales of Southern white at \$1.90, and white Genesee at \$1.93 a \$2. Corn has de-clined 1 cent, with sales of Western mixed at 79 a 80. Provisions are unchanged.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

PHILADELPHIA.—The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday amounts to 226, of which 31 were from cholera.

NEW YORK .- The total number of deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday amounts to 675, of which 124 were from cholera.

FALL RIVER, (MASS.)-The number of deaths. from cholera in Fall River for the week ending on Wednesday was seventeen. The News says that only one case remains in the hospital, which, it is feared, will prove fatal : and there are two or three in other parts of the city which are considered dangerous CHICAGO .- A few deaths from cholera continue to be

reported at Chicago. For the week ending the 8th instant there were 39 deaths from this cause and 119 from other diseases-total 158.

PITTSBURGH, (PA.)-A Telegraphic despatch, dated the 20th, says: "There is no abatement of the cholera today, as confidently expected yesterday. There have been 56 deaths reported since six o'clock last evening, and the panic is consequently increasing." On the contrary, the Pittsburgh Journal of the 20th (made ready for press on the 19th) says: "We have great satisfaction to-day in tleman immediately gave the alarm, and cried 'watch!' announcing a radical abatement of cholera since the issue as loud as he could. The watchman from the corner above of our last paper. The number of deaths for Tuesday is ran down towards him and the assassins started up, meet- a little more than half that for Monday, and, what is far re encouraging, the new cases known to have occurr on Tuesday are not one for the day to five for any preceding day since Thursday last."

COLUMNIA, (PA.)—From the office of the Columbia Spy we learn that the cholera has ceased its ravages there, only three new cases having occurred since Friday after-noon. The citizens who fled have commenced returning to their homes. The Spy sets down the total number of deaths at 107, but says others suppose the actual number

MARTINSBURG, (VA.) The Gazette of the 20th instant says: "This terribly fatal disease (cholera) has continued its ravages among us during the past week. Since its first appearance here on last Thursday week more than sixty persons have become its victims, and we are not tted-now to say that it has ceased from our midst. There is now a decided abatement in the disease, having but one violent case since Sunday morning."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.)-Of those who died of yellow fever at Charleston last week 107 were foreigners and 19 citi-zens of the United States. The total number of deaths during the week, from all causes, was 160. The deaths from yellow fever on Monday last numbered 17.

SAVANNAH. - The total number of interments at Savannah for the week ending with the 12th instant were as

lows:		Street, Street,
		Yellow Feve
Wednesday	7, 6th17	12
Thursday,	7th29	20
Friday.	8th20	- 13
Saturday,	9th33	14
Sunday,	10th28	17
Monday,	11th32	22
Tuesday,	12th51	36
Total for the week210		134
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The deaths in four weeks amount to 492, of which 305 were of yellow fever. Of the fifty-one deaths above reorded on Tuesday of last week thirty-three were of foreign birth. The interments on Wednesday last were 35, including 22 who died of fever. On Thursday there were 34 interments. The Savannah "Georgian" of Thursday corrects an

erroneous report as follows:

"We are happy to inform our contemporary of the Courier that Mr. Hilton, the senior editor of this paper, is conva-lescent, and, it is hoped, he will be able to resume his duties in a few days. Dr. J. M. Schley is sojourning at Richmond Hill, near Augusta, and we understand from reliable authority that he will undoubtedly soon be able to resume his extensive, and heretofore successful, practice in this city. We have been at some pains to ascertain the facts relative to the health of the medical faculty of the city, and are happy to re-port that, instead of being sick, Drs. West, Wayne, and Ar-nold are in full practice, nobly battling to stay the ravages of the fell destroyer. Dr. Wells, we regret to announce, is dead. We know of but three of the faculty who are now on the sick list, viz. Drs. Habersham, sr., Harris, and Bird, with every reasonable, prasport of speedy convalescence." every reasonable prospect of speedy convalescence."

NEW ORLEANS .- The report of the Charity Hospital for the week ending the 9th of September is as follows: Discharged . Remaining under treatment.......755

GALVESTON, (TEXAS.)-The interments at Galveston during the first seven days of the present month were 58. How many of these were caused by yellow fever is not stated. The Journal of the 7th instant says: "Our city is in mourning. We are in the midst of an epidemic as fearful as any which has ever visited us. We can only hope that we have seen the worst and that the number among us who are yet to be victims of the pestilence is The Journal further states that the sickness is not confined to the cities and towns, but the whole country is suffering, more or less, with fevers of a most dan-

Augusta, (Geo.)-The alarm at Augusta on account o the yellow fever is subsiding. On Monday there were two deaths from fever, and none on the two succeeding days. KNOXVILLE, (TENN.)—The Knoxville Register of the 11th instant says: "We learn that there were five new cases of cholera last night, none of them fatal as yet, and but one of a severe character; besides these there are but two cases within our knowledge which are considered On the 11th there were 11 new cases and dangerous." two deaths. The number of persons remaining in the town was estimated at about 300.